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GOSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Northumberland

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

year ended 31st December, 1964

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health Madge Hopper, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
until September.

Acting Medical Officer of
Health W.A. Freedman M.B., B.S.
September until December

Senior Public Health Inspector George Stenger, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health
Inspector Robert H. Aldus, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks :- Mrs. C.E. Raine

Miss R. Godley

Tel. Gosforth 52053

Council Chambers,
GOSFORTH,
Northumberland.

22nd June 1965.

To The Chairman and Members of the
Gosforth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my honour to present the Annual Report on the health of
the district for 1964.

The year was saddened by the death of Dr. Madge Hopper who had
been Medical Officer of Health for Gosforth since 1948. Her work
for the Council and for the people of Gosforth and the goodwill she
created among all with whom she came in contact will be long remembered.
It was particularly tragic that her death came at a time when she was
about to commence a well earned retirement.

Since I was not Medical Officer of Health for any part of 1964
I have had to rely heavily on the help of others in the preparation
of this report. In particular I would wish to thank Mr. Stenger
for much information and Mrs. Raine for help with the statistical
work and for the typing of the report.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H.C.T. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.General Statistics.

Area in acres.	1739
Registrar General's estimated population	27,410
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book at 31st March, 1964.	8,839
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£3,996
Rateable value at 31st March, 1964	£989,668

Population trends -

1951	24,500
1956	24,810
1961	26,600
1962	26,780
1963	26,800
1964	27,410

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.	Rates.
LIVE PIRTHS	235	194	429	
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population Comparability factor =) .97				15.65
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 population				15.18
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	7	14	21	
Illegitimate live birth rate per 100 live births				4.90
STILLBIRTHS	6	2	8	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births				18.31
INFANT DEATHS (Deaths in the first year)	7	1	8	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				18.64
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births				17.16
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births				47.62
NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths in the first 4 weeks)	6	-	6	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				13.98
EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths in the first week)	6	-	6	
PERINATAL DEATHS (Deaths in the first week and stillbirths)	12	2	14	
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)				32.04
MATERNAL MORTALITY			Nil	
DEATHS	178	196	374	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population Comparability factor 0.85				13.64
Standardised death rate per 1,000 population				11.59

Comparison with previous years.

Year	Standardised death rate	Standardised birth rate	Illegitimate birth rate	Still birth Rate	Infant mortality Rate	Neonatal mortality Rate	Perinatal mortality Rate
1956-60	11.6	16.3	2.7	22.2	14.3	11.6	33.0
1961	12.5	16.0	3.8	21.9	17.4	15.1	36.9
1962	11.9	17.7	3.5	19.6	33.4	27.8	40.6
1963	10.6	15.7	5.5	20.2	13.7	2.3	22.5
1964	11.6	15.2	4.8	18.3	18.6	14.0	32.0

Comparison with other Areas.

	Standardised Death Rate	Standardised Birth Rate	Illegitimate Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
England and Wales	11.3	18.4	7.2	16.3	20.0	13.8	28.2
Northumberland Admin. County	12.6	17.0	6.4	16.0	20.1	14.9	28.5
Urban Districts of Northumberland	12.9	17.0	6.8	16.8	21.2	15.9	29.9
Rural Districts of Northumberland	11.9	16.7	5.2	13.0	16.0	11.5	23.7
Urban District of Gosforth	11.6	15.2	4.8	18.3	18.6	13.9	32.0

<u>Comparability Factor.</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>	<u>Rural Districts</u>	<u>Gosforth</u>
Births	1.01	0.99	1.08	0.97
Deaths	1.07	1.15	0.88	0.85

Causes of Infant Deaths.

There were two post neonatal infant deaths, one at 6 months due to multiple congenital abnormalities and the other at one month due to bronchopneumonia.

The other 6 deaths were all in the first week of life. 4 were premature infants and the cause of death was hyaline membrane disease of the respiratory distress syndrome. One infant died of congenital heart disease and the other death was ascribed to hypophosphatasia.

Principal Cause of Death.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Cancer including leukaemia	71	19.0
Cerebro-vascular disease	36	9.6
Heart and circulatory disease (Coronary thrombosis 85 deaths or 22.7% of total)	161	43.1
Chest Diseases	42	11.2
Other Diseases	43	11.5
Violence	21	5.6
	<hr/> <u>374</u>	<hr/> <u>100%</u>

The table on the following two pages has been adapted from the one supplied by the Registrar General. The first figure gives the total number of deaths assigned to the district and the figures in brackets are deaths occurring among long stay residents of hospitals within the district.

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Under	4 wks	1 -	5-
		4 wks.	- 1		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary disease, Angina	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	F	-	1	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	F	-	1	-	-
	M	5	-	-	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	F	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	F	-	-	-	-
	M	--	-	-	-
35. Suicide	F	-	-	-	-
	M	6	1	-	-
	F	-	1	-	-

15 -	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Total all ages
-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	1 (1) M
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F - 1
-	-	-	3	1 (1)	1 (1)	-	5 (2) M
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	F - 10
-	-	-	2	3	4	4 (1)	13 (1) M
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F - 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
-	-	-	-	2	-	2 (1)	F - 12
-	-	-	-	3 (1)	-	-	F - 13
1	1	1	8	10	6 (1)	27 (1)	M
-	-	-	7	3 (1)	4 (1)	14 (2)	F - 14
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	M
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	F - 15
-	-	1	5 (3)	8 (2)	8 (3)	22 (8)	M
-	-	1	2	4	7 (1)	14 (1)	F - 17
-	-	2	10 (1)	14	17 (3)	43 (4)	M
-	-	2	6	14	20 (3)	42 (3)	F - 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	F - 19
-	-	-	1	1 (1)	11 (6)	13 (7)	M
-	-	-	2 (2)	7 (5)	37 (20)	46 (27)	F - 20
-	1	-	1	3	4	9	M
-	-	-	-	1	3 (2)	4 (2)	F - 21
-	-	-	-	3 (1)	3	7 (1)	M
-	1 (1)	-	2 (2)	4 (2)	11 (4)	18 (9)	F - 23
-	-	-	3	2	7	12	M
-	-	-	2	1 (1)	1	4 (1)	F - 24
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	M
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F - 25
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	M
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	F - 26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	F - 27
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	M
-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	F - 28
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	M - 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F - 31
-	-	-	5 (3)	1	-	11 (3)	M
-	1	2 (1)	4 (4)	5	9 (1)	21 (6)	F - 32
-	1	-	-	-	1	2	M
1	-	-	-	-	1	2	F - 33
-	-	-	1	2 (1)	1 (1)	4 (2)	M
-	-	1	1	3 (1)	7 (5)	12 (6)	F - 34
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	M
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F - 35
1	-	3	10	38 (8)	51 (6)	68 (16)	178 (30)
1	-	2 (1)	6 (1)	32 (9)	45 (12)	109 (38)	196 (61)

Infectious Diseases.

Table of cases notified in the Urban District during 1964, set out in age groups.

	At all ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-64	65 and over
Measles	113	3	67	43	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	-	3	1	-	-
Pneumonia	12	1	1	1	7	2
Scarlet Fever	13	-	4	8	1	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	2	1
Dysentery	11	-	6	2	3	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1	-
	157	4	81	55	14	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SALMONELLOSIS.

Typhoid. The epidemic in Aberdeen in May and June caused repercussions far beyond that City. Four persons from Gosforth were in Aberdeen at the time of the outbreak. They were kept under observation and specimens were taken with negative results.

As a result of this and previous outbreaks of typhoid, corned beef came under suspicion. It was found that certain batches of large tins from South America had been cooled in water which had not been properly chlorinated. As a result the Ministry of Health advised that these batches be withdrawn from sale. This involved the public health inspectors in a great deal of work visiting food premises especially as there was initially some confusion about the batch numbers involved. However the visits were paid at a time when the personnel in the food premises were receptive to advice on hygiene.

Paratyphoid. One resident of the district was exposed to this infection abroad but did not develop the disease.

Other salmonella infections. There are several hundred other salmonella organisms some of which are associated with outbreaks of food poisoning. Many of the organisms primarily infect domestic animals. An attempt is always made to trace the source of the organisms and this can usually be done when several persons are infected, but with a single case or where the organism is found incidentally it is extremely difficult to trace its origin.

The various salmonella. found during the year were:-

Salmonella chester	2 cases	Symptomless
Salmonella tennessee	1 case	Developed symptoms in hospital
Salmonella typhi-murium	1 case	Isolated infection

DYSENTERY. There was a small outbreak of Sonne dysentery in July and a few sporadic cases in the latter part of the year. This infection is usually very mild and the number of cases to come to the notice of the health department is probably only a small fraction of the total occurring.

A single case of dysentery caused by Shigella flexner type VI occurred. This organism appears from time to time in the North East and there was an epidemic due to flexner type VI in an institution out of this district.

TUBERCULOSIS.

<u>Particulars of new cases.</u>					
	Respiratory Male	Female	Non-respiratory Male	Female	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	
1-4 years	-	-	-	-	
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	
15-24 years	2	1	-	-	
25-34 years	-- (2 I.T.)	- + (3 I.T)	-	-	
35-44 years	1	- + (1 I.T)	-	-	
45-54 years	-	-	-	-	
55-64 years	- +(1 I.T)	-	1	-	
65 and over	1	1	-	-	
	4 +(3 I.T)	2 + (4 I.T)	1	-	

I.T. Inward transfer

<u>Comparison with previous years.</u>		Total cases.	Inward transfers.	Deaths.
<u>Year.</u>	<u>New cases.</u>			
Average 1946-50	26		5	14
" 1951-55	32		11	6
" 1956-60	23		11	2
1961	20		12	2
1962	10		11	-
1963	12		2	-
1964	7		7	1

Tuberculosis Register, 1964.

13.

Quarter ended	No. of cases on register at commencement of quarter		No. of cases notified for the first time		No. of cases removed from register		No. of cases remaining.		
	Pul.	Non-pul	Pul.	Non-pul	Pul.	Non-pul	Pul.	Non-pul	
31st Mar. 1964	Males	136	14	2	-	6	1	132	13
	Females	90	27	1	-	1	-	90	27
30th June "	Males	132	13	-	1	4	-	128	14
	Females	90	27	3	-	6	-	87	27
30th Sept "	Males	126	14	2	-	2	-	128	14
	Females	87	27	2	-	4	-	85	27
31 Dec. "	Males	128	14	3	-	3	1	128	13
	Females	85	27	-	-	1	1	84	26

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the years 1946 and 1960 the tuberculosis situation was transformed in this country. Four main factors were involved.

1. Effective treatment. New drugs evolved in the late 1940's completely altered the outlook for the affected individual. Previously infection meant a prolonged period of hospitalisation and disability with recovery very much in the balance. Now, if diagnosed early, a person need not be off work for more than 3 to 6 months, and although follow up continues, this does not interrupt normal activities., Breakdown after treatment is unusual. The number of deaths from tuberculosis is now about one tenth of the previous figure.

As well as being of help to the individual, treatment also helps the community as it quickly renders non infectious those individuals with an open infection who can transmit the disease to others.

2. Early diagnosis. This has always been important both from the patient's and from the community standpoint. Now it allows the individual to gain full advantage of treatment when it is likely to be most effective. It also ensures the early isolation and treatment of the individual transmitting the disease to his family or other persons.

When a case is diagnosed all family and other contacts are asked to attend for examination. Adults are usually X rayed and children are given a skin test. If the contact has been particularly close these persons are followed up.

During the years 1950-1964 Mass X ray Units toured the district and members of the public were encouraged to come for an X ray each year. At first up to five persons per 1,000 were diagnosed but the number diminished until less than one per 1,000 were found to have tuberculosis. This four fold reduction occurred at a time when the number of new cases was only reducing by half and it was thought that the persons coming forward were the same every year, that they were relatively free from tuberculosis, whereas those who would not attend were the persons most likely to be harbouring the disease. For this and other reasons it was decided to use the mobile units more selectively, and to make more use of static units for examination of the public. Such a unit is situated at the Newcastle General Hospital and is open at the following times :-

Monday - Friday	10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday evening	6.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.

It is hoped that all persons who have a cough or who are at all out of sorts will attend for an X ray. This can be done either on the advice of their doctor or on their own initiative.

3. B.C.G. Inoculation. This is offered (a) to childhood contacts of cases and (b) to all school children in their 12th or 13th years. The evidence is that the inoculation reduces the incidence of tuberculosis by four-fifths. B.C.G. therefore protects young persons over the vulnerable years of adolescence.

4. Improvement in social conditions. Better food, clothing, general hygiene and better housing have all contributed to the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis. The Council have a part to play here, not only in providing better housing for the tuberculosis patient but in relieving overcrowding and improving the general standard of housing by slum clearance and by improvement grants.

These four factors, treatment, early diagnosis, B.C.G., and social improvements have accounted for the change between 1946 and 1960. Previous well tried measures such as isolation, rest, education and efficient after care are also important. In the last few years however, the improvement seems to have levelled off at a time when tuberculosis while less serious is still a major problem. Three main reasons for this can be adduced.

1. The measures have all been in use for a number of years and the returns from them are diminishing.

2. While the serious childhood cases are now very few and there has been a big diminution in the number of adolescent cases, the new cases in the middle aged and elderly are, if anything, increasing. Males particularly are affected. Many have some co-existing lung disease such as bronchitis and treatment is less effective. This older age group is less easily persuaded to come forward for Mass X rays. B.C.G. does not apply. The improvement in social conditions has mainly concerned the young and less so the middle aged. Many of the elderly have hardly benefitted at all from the increase in national wealth. Thus the factors which so much improved the young may not be effective in the elderly.

3. Encouraging statements about tuberculosis may have misled the public into thinking that it is a disease of the past. This is certainly not so.

All in all we still have a serious situation on our hands and new means will have to be devised for dealing with it.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water to this area is distributed by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company mainly from the supply of the Coquet Water Board. A medical officer of health should, at an early stage, inform himself about the water supply of his area, and having done so, I thought it may be of general interest to set out a description of the sources, treatment and control of Gosforth's water. This information has been obtained from Dr. Palin, Chief Chemist, and Mr. Lowther, Chief Engineer to the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, and from Mr. Carr of the Coquet Water Board. I am very much indebted to them.

Sources of supply. Water is extracted from the River Coquet at Warkworth.

Purification. The water is screened, pumped to the filter works and screened again. 30-85 parts per million of alum are added and the water passes to sedimentation tanks. These are of a new type devised by Mr. Barrett, General Manager of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. The alum coagulates with most of the foreign matter and drops to the bottom of the tank. From the sedimentation tanks the water passes to rapid gravity filters where further purification takes place. The filters are cleaned by simple back washing.

The final phase of purification is chlorination. Sufficient chlorine is added to give a reasonable residual figure and at present this is 0.8 parts per million.

Distribution. A 30" pipe takes the water from Warkworth to Longbenton Governor House where it enters the distribution network of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. Another source of supply into this network is Fenham reservoir and pressure equalises at a point between these two sources. Gosforth is usually supplied from the Warkworth source but a small part of the south west of the area may receive water from Fenham. (The tank at Fenham contains upland surface and river water purified at Whittledene and Throckley treatment works.)

Bacteriological Sampling. Two methods of sampling are in common use - chemical and bacteriological. For day to day checks on purity bacteriological sampling is most useful. It demonstrates the presence of the organism B. coli as so many per 100 ml of water. The presence of this organism is indicative of faecal pollution.

Bacterial counts on the river Coquet are high, figures of 100-9000 per 100 ml being recorded.

During 1964 some 240 samples were taken at Longbenton Governor House and only one was below 'excellent' quality. Sampling of the Whittledene and Throckley sources also gives the same good results. Some 1240 samples were taken and only 2 were below 'excellent' quality.

Chemical analysis. The following tables and notes have kindly been supplied by Dr. Palin.

Typical results -

	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Mean.</u>
pH Value	7.7	6.8	7.2
Free CO	16	2	6
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	140	50	84
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)			
Total	194	92	138
Carbonate	140	50	84
Non-Carbonate	108	28	54
Calcium	176	66	112
Magnesium	60	16	26
Chlorides (as Cl)	17	9	12
Sulphates (as SO ₄)	72	18	46
Silica (as SiO ₂)	4.2	0.8	2.4
Fluorides (as F)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Iron (as Fe)	0.25	0.01	0.07
Manganese (as Mn)	0.05	0.01	0.01
Free & Saline Ammonia (as N)	0.23	0.04	0.12
Albunuboid Ammonia (as N)	0.20	0.01	0.09
Nitrates (as N)	2.0	0.1	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	3.4	1.0	2.0
Dissolved Solids	280	130	210

Chemical results in milligrams per litre.

Notes :

- Over much of the distribution system the water is a blend of the products of the principal treatment plants.
- These plants in turn receive water in variable proportions from the several sources utilized by the Company.
- It is therefore difficult to predict the composition of the supply to any particular point and the maxima and minima quoted are not to be regarded as absolute values but rather as limits not likely to be exceeded in normal circumstances.

Domestic supplies in Gosforth. All houses in the district have an internal piped water supply.

Quantity of Water. During 1964 no restrictions were placed on the use of water.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my pleasure and privilege to submit for your consideration, my report on the work of the Health Department in the field of environmental hygiene.

I am pleased to report that there were no changes in the staff position, either inspectorial or clerical. This was indeed fortunate as during the year the main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into force.

This Act makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises, and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises.

The Act is a new and progressive piece of legislation, bringing within its scope all office workers, and undoubtedly, opens up new fields in the activities of your inspectors.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation of the excellent work carried out by Mr. Aldus and the clerical staff, who have afforded me such staunch support throughout the year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.Refuse Collection.

During the year, as in previous years, it was possible to maintain a weekly collection of refuse from all premises. In certain premises, i.e. meat purveyors, fishmongers, catering establishments, etc., it was possible to provide a bi-weekly collection.

Applications for special collections, i.e. large accumulations of garden refuse and bulky objects, such as unwanted furniture are increasing. The latter items in particular, give rise to some problems, particularly the disposal of them.

Subsequent to engaging the collectors on overtime, following public holidays, very few complaints were received alleging delays in the collection of refuse.

Refuse Storage.

The number of premises served by the paper-sack system of refuse storage has not increased, and the figure relating to premises so served remains at just over four hundred. Apart from five separate blocks of flats where refuse chutes are installed, the remainder of the district is served by the galvanized steel dustbin. All dustbins purchased on behalf of this Council for provision in our Council houses and for sale to the public, are equipped with rubber lids.

Refuse Disposal.

During the whole of the 1964/65 year the Palmersville Tip situated in the Urban District of Longbenton was the main disposal point. The average distance from Gosforth to the disposal point and return, is approximately 10 miles.

The number of loads deposited in the tip from Gosforth alone was 3871, representing an estimated tonnage of 9734 tons.

The expenditure incurred in the disposal of refuse is equally borne by the Longbenton and Gosforth Councils.

Once again it is my pleasure and privilege to voice on your behalf our sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Longbenton Council for continuing to provide to this Council facilities for the disposal of refuse. In this particular regard I would also like to mention Mr. Lockey, Senior Public Health Inspector to the Longbenton Council.

Salvage Disposal.

The quantity of waste paper forwarded to the Board Mills during the financial year ended the 31st March 1965, was 311 tons, an increase of 15 tons over the previous financial year.

The figure of 311 tons per annum represents 0.95 tons per month per 1000 of population, and realised an income of £2637, an increase of £223 over the previous year.

I have repeatedly stated that this urban district is capable of producing 1.0 ton of waste paper per 1000 of population per month, and I think this target would have been achieved but for the restriction of deliveries imposed by the Board Mills. This had the effect of reducing our throughput of waste paper to 21 tons per month, of which total, the despatch of fibreboard was restricted to a mere 3 tons per month.

I understand that the reason for the restriction so far as this Council was concerned, was related to transport costs.

Toward the end of the year the prospects were decidedly better, as the Board Mills withdrew all restrictions on the quantity of waste paper acceptable by them. This sudden change of policy was attributed to the introduction by the Government, of a surcharge on the majority of imports, including paper and cardboard.

I feel that we are indebted to a large number of residents for the conscientious manner, in which, week by week, they place to one side their clean waste paper for collection. I have repeatedly stated that the heavier, denser refuse, is being replaced by refuse of a lighter nature. To some extent this change is being assisted and expedited by excess amounts of waste paper finding its way into the dustbin.

I am informed that during the year waste paper salvaged in Britain saved £60 million in foreign currency which would otherwise have been spent on importing raw materials for the paper and board-making industry.

The tonnage of the various grades of waste paper forwarded to the Board Mills during the financial year, and the income received from the sale thereof, is shown as follows:-

<u>GRADE</u>	T. C. Q.	£. s. d.
Mixed paper	152. 5. 2.	1210. 13. 1.
Fibreboard	45. 9. 0.	447. 12. 1.
Newsprint	113. 1. 3.	976. 14. 3.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	310. 16. 1.	£ 2634. 19. 5.
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Costing Returns (1964-65)

The cost of collection and disposal of refuse appertaining to this district and relating to 1000 of population and per 1000 premises is described below and for the sake of comparison I have again covered a period of four years. I have also included similar costs relating to districts with a population range of under 30000 so far as the figures are available.

Per 1000 of population

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
	£	£	£	£
Gosforth U.D.C.	705	733	781	827
Other Authorities	754	831	-	-

Per 1000 premises

	£	£	£	£
Gosforth U.D.C.	2000	2089	2117	2284
Other Authorities	2193	2551	-	-

Unless all the refuse is weighed or at least 80% of it, net costs per ton are apt to be misleading. There is a tendency to overestimate tonnages and thus obscure the true unit costs, where refuse is not actually weighed. In my opinion, for fair comparison, costs should be related to 1000 population and 1000 premises.

It is interesting to note that for the year 1962/63 (figures beyond this year are not available) the average net cost per ton, collection and disposal, relating to all Authorities which weighed 80% or more of their refuse was 76/2d. while that of Authorities which weighed less than 80% was 49/5d. per ton.

Staff.

Sickness among the manual staff showed a decrease upon the previous year. The amount involved being £392 representing some 1415 man-hours, as against £475, representing 1795 man-hours for the previous year.

COST STATEMENT 1964 - 65

Item	Particulars 1	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure 5
		2	3	4	%
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>					
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
	(i) Labour	12837	1553	14390	56.7
	(ii) Transport	5894	2704	8598	33.9
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	175	330	505	2.0
	(iv) Other items	275	1606	1881	7.4
	(v) Total gross expenditure	19181	6193	25374	100
2	GROSS INCOME	54	2637	2691	-
3	NET COST	19127	3556	22683	-
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>					
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 25s. 7d.	s. d. 3s. 1d.	s. d. 28s. 8d.	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	11s. 9d.	5s. 5d.	17s. 2d.	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	38s. 1d.	7s. 1d.	45s. 2d.	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 698	£ 129	£ 827	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1926	358	2284	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10.	Area (statute acres) - land and inland water.....	1739..acres
11.	Population at 30th June 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	27410..persons
12.	Total refuse collected.....	10045..tons
13.	Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed.....	10.%
14.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year).....	20.1..cwts.
15.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected.....	9933..premises
16.	Premises from which collections are made <u>at least</u> once weekly.....	100.% of total
17.	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport).....	5..miles
18.	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection.....	Nil.%
19.	Total refuse disposed of (of which Nil tons) were disposed of for other local authorities).....	10045..tons
20.	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded):	
	(a) Crude tipping.....	%
	(b) Controlled tipping.....	100.%
	(c) Separation/controlled tipping.....	%
	(d) Direct incineration.....	%
	(e) Separation and incineration.....	%
	(f) Other methods (state nature).....	%
		100 %

21. Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:

	Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12)
	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste		
(b) Scrap Metal		
(c) Waste Paper	2637	311
(d) Other Salvage		
(e) Totals	<hr/> £ 2637	<hr/> 311

22. Trade Refuse:

(a) Income	£.....Nil.....
(b) TonnageNil.....tons

It was with sincere regret that I recorded the death of Mr. Sidney Smith at the age of 78 years. Mr. Smith, who was a foreman in the Health Department retired on grounds of ill-health one year before attaining his normal retiring age, after serving this Council for nearly thirty years.

I would like once again to pay tribute to my Foreman, Mr. Bishton, and to all the outside staff, for their very worthy efforts throughout the year.

Housing.

Subsequent to submitting further reports to the Health Committee during the year, it was resolved to declare the area, Streatlam Terrace, John Street and Bowes Street (part of) a clearance area in accordance with Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957.

The Gosforth (West Street) Coxlodge Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 which was the subject of a Public Enquiry held in February 1964 was confirmed with modification.

The slum clearance programme as submitted to the Minister in 1955 has now been completed, and I am of the opinion that attention should now be focussed on Improvement Grant Procedure.

I feel that in collaboration with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department a great deal could be achieved in this particular field.

Although there are certain properties in the district in respect of which I would hesitate to give a "15-year-life", there is a fair amount of sub-standard property, which, with the aid of Improvement Grants could be developed into houses possessing modern amenities. These amenities, such as constant supplies of hot water, baths, interior sanitary accommodation, adequate food storage, should be regarded, in this day and age, as essential features of a dwelling-house, and not luxuries to be enjoyed by a selected few.

The Engineer and Surveyor informs me that during the year the number of separate houses for which grants have been made was twenty-one. The total to date being eighty-two.

<u>Standard Grants.</u>	<u>During the Year.</u>	<u>Total to Date.</u>
1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made.	21	82
2. Number of houses so provided with		
(a) Bath or shower	11	47
(b) Wash-hand basin	12	51
(c) Hot water supply	10	50
(d) Water closet	21	75
(e) Food store	16	58

The Rent Act 1957.

The general reluctance on the part of residents to utilise the provisions of the Rent Act was again in evidence, as there was only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair.

Housing Statistics.New Houses completed during the year.

- | | |
|------------------------|----|
| (a) By local authority | 24 |
| (b) By private persons | 51 |

Closing and Demolition.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas. | Nil |
| (b) Houses closed but not demolished | Nil |
| (c) Other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above. | 20 |

Unfit houses made fit.

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) After informal action by local authority | 46 |
| (b) After formal action by local authority | 8 |

Clean Air Act 1956.

During the year I placed before the Health Committee a statement on Clean Air Policy made by the Executive Council of the National Society for Clean Air.

The Executive Council stressed that the additional effort and cost of establishing smoke control areas is still far outweighed by the burden of smoke pollution upon every urban community, in terms of health, amenity and economic cost; the greater part of which today is due to domestic emissions.

The Council particularly urge all Local Authorities in the "black areas";

- (1) To press on with the steady establishment of smoke control areas in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956;
- (2) To recognize and take advantage of the fact that the new arrangements that are called for are in close accord with the growing public demand for higher standards of heating, comfort and convenience, and to emphasize and encourage this in their explanatory publicity.
- (3) More generally, because experience has shown that a well-informed public willingly accepts smoke control, to develop and extend as may be necessary their publicity and educational efforts to meet the new circumstances.

No progress was made during the year in connection with establishing Smoke Control Areas. The Council resolved to adhere to previous decisions namely, that until an adequate supply of smokeless fuel was available for those preferring open fires, no action would be taken.

The investigation into the complaint received toward the end of 1963, alleging atmospheric pollution arising from the use of a domestic oil burning installation was completed. The facts were fully considered by the Health Committee who felt that the circumstances of the case precluded the taking of formal action.

During the year only three minor complaints concerning atmospheric pollution were received and these were speedily and effectively dealt with.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

There are no known premises operating within the district as boarding establishments within the meaning of the Act.

The Act prohibits the keeping of a boarding establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence, which may be granted by a local authority.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

No applications for licensing of premises were received during the year, and the number of premises licensed under the Act remains at one.

Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Only three complaints regarding noise nuisances were received during the year. These were duly investigated and dealt with informally, in the steps taken to abate the nuisances.

Although relatively small in number the complaints were quite varied - a loud speaker hailing system plus a whining noise from the operation of a generator in a factory; an alleged noise nuisance, caused, according to the complainants, nightly, and arising from persons congregating outside a fried fish and chip shop, and making their departure heard with the slamming of car doors etc., and lastly, a rather unusual source of noise nuisance, 'music' from a beat group' !!

Drainage Systems and Drain Testing.

Duties relating to the supervision of the lay-out of new drainage systems and those in connection with the repair and reconstruction of existing systems were quite considerable. Over seven hundred and fifty visits were made, and two hundred and fifty water tests carried out, plus the application of ninety-two smoke tests. The length in yards of new drainage work tested amounted to nearly 2800 yards.

The bulk of this work was again confined to the construction of new dwelling-houses principally those under construction at Fawdon Farm Estate, Aln Crescent and The Grove.

Rodent Infestation.

The number of complaints received in connection with rodent infestation, was one hundred and twenty-three, a very slight increase upon the previous year.

The number of premises involved was one hundred and seventy-eight dwelling houses and five business premises. Primary and revisits amounted to nearly one thousand.

Ninety-four dwelling houses and the five business premises were found to be infested with rats and fifty-one dwelling houses found to be infested with mice. There was no evidence of any infestation in the remaining thirty-three dwelling houses and in no instance was any major infestation encountered.

The majority of business premises are regularly serviced by servicing agents. This is a very wise and necessary precaution, particularly in connection with food premises.

Disinfestation.

The range of insects dealt with was again quite varied and necessitated the making of one hundred and eight visits.

Once again the cockroach proved the most troublesome, but requests for the eradication of wasp's nests were quite numerous. In one instance, a visit had to be made to a church yard in order to destroy a wasp's nest in a tombstone!!

Complaints were also received in connection with nuisances caused by the presence of pigeons on premises.

This is quite a problem, and to some extent, could be alleviated by the complainants. Steps should be taken to seal off all cavities, etc., around the premises which afford harbourage for the pigeons.

The placing of food on lawns etc., however well intended, should be discouraged, as, not only does this practice attract pigeons, but it is also an attraction for other pests.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

All premises covered by the Act were required to be registered with the appropriate authority as from the 1st May 1964. At the end of the year, three hundred and eight applications for registration had been received.

There are three main classes of enforcing authorities for the general provisions of the Act - local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, depending on the class of premises concerned. For the fire provisions there are two enforcing authorities - fire authorities and Factory Inspectors - again depending on the type of premises.

The Act requires local authorities and the London County Council (as well as fire authorities) to submit to the Minister of Labour an annual report on their proceedings under the Act. The following statistical information as submitted to the Minister, tends to portray the extent of the task to be undertaken by your Inspectors, particularly during the initial stages, when general inspections are carried out. At the end of the year only fifty-three premises received a general inspection, but it is hoped that the whole of the district will be covered in the first half of 1965.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices.	98	98	50
Retail Shops.	177	177	3
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	3	3	-
Catering			
Establishments open to the public, canteens.	18	18	-
Fuel storage depots	6	6	-

- (b) Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act. 202
- (c) Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1178
Retail Shops	801
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering establishments open to the public	199
Canteens	63
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	2280
Total Males	887
Total Females	1393

(d) Analysis of Contraventions

Contravention in respect of:	Found.
Sec. 4. Cleanliness.	4
Sec. 6. Temperature.	13
Sec. 7. Ventilation.	2
Sec. 8. Lighting.	1
Sec. 9. Sanitary Conveniences.	4
Sec. 10. Washing facilities.	5
Sec. 12. Accommodation for Clothing.	2
Sec. 24. First-Aid - General provisions.	9
Total	<u>40</u>

(e) Exemptions.	Nil
(f) Prosecutions.	Nil
(g) Reported Accidents.	Nil
(h) Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act.	2

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Milk Sampling.

During the year thirty-six samples of milk were procured and submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination. In connection with six of these samples the test was declared void in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963, which lays down the following - "if during the period of storage at atmospheric shade temperature to which a sample is subjected, this temperature, at any time exceeds 70°F., the test shall not be applied."

Of the remaining thirty samples, twenty-six samples, representing 86.7% of the number submitted, satisfied the Methylene Blue Keeping Quality Test. This result is infinitely worse than the previous year, when, out of a total of forty-five samples submitted, forty-four samples, representing 97.8% satisfied the test. Another rather disquieting feature is that of the four samples failing to satisfy the test, three of the samples were from the same producer. Subsequent to making representations to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food I was informed that a further visit had been made to this particular farm and that improvements concerning the methods of milk production which previously had been advised, had been carried out. It is sincerely hoped that these improvements will result in an improvement of the keeping quality of the milk.

As from October 1st 1964 'Untreated' milk became the special designation for raw milk in England and Wales.

Milk Sampling Results.

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	Samples.	Declared.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
	Procured.	Void.		
	36	6	26 (86.7%)	4 (13.3%)

Ice-Cream Sampling.

Only eleven samples of ice-cream were procured and submitted to the Methylene Blue Keeping Quality Test.

Fortunately none of the samples fell into either Grades 3 or 4. Indeed it would have been rather regrettable, bearing in mind the small number of samples procured, if the results had been otherwise. (Out of a total of twenty-two samples procured in 1963, five fell into Grade 4).

Type of Sample Procured		Time taken to Reduce Methylene Blue	Provisional Grade	Percentage of total
Prewrapped	Soft			
4	6	4 hours or more	1	90.9
-	1	2½ hours - 4 hours	2	9.1

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Section 62 (Licensing of Slaughter-Houses)

There are no slaughter-houses in the district.

Food Premises.

There are one hundred and seventy-two food shops in the district, details of which are shown in the following table:-

Type of Premises	No.	Type of Premises	No.
Grocers	25	Retail bakers	15
General Dealers	21	Premises with 'Off-Licence'	12
Meat purveyors	20	Fishmongers & Poulterers	6
Fruiterers	14	Bakchouses	4
Licensed premises	25	Fried Fish & Chips	6
Confectioners	20	Cafes	4

A total of six-hundred visits were made to food premises, which included licensed premises and mobile food traders.

Compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations should present no problems to food traders, and there can be no excuse for non-compliance. A constant watchful eye was kept on all food premises in an endeavour to promote and maintain the highest standard of hygiene.

It was found necessary during the year to serve one hundred and eight informal notices in connection with matters constituting infringements of the Regulations. Legal proceedings were taken against one food trader who was fined a total of £70 in respect of fifteen contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Arising out of the same case, a food handler was fined £5 for smoking in a food room where there was open food.

Aberdeen - Typhoid Outbreak.

Acting in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health, repeated visits, totalling five hundred and ninety eight, were made to all food establishments where there was a likelihood of the sale and/or consumption of corned beef. Premises visited included all food shops, schools, hospitals and nursing homes, licensed premises and works canteens. Subsequent to these visits, fifty-four six pound tins of corned beef were withdrawn from sale.

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Section 16 (Registration of food premises).

During the year three food premises were registered under this section of the Act, the registrations being concerned with the sale of ice-cream and the preparation of preserved food intended for sale.

Seventy-one premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream; two premises for the manufacture of ice-cream and twenty-nine premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc., etc., intended for sale.

The type and number of food premises registered as aforesaid, are shown as follows:-

Type of Premises	No. Regd.	Type of Premises	No. Regd.
General Dealers	20	Bakehouses	4
Meat Purveyors	17	Retail Bakers	7
Confectioners	15	Fruiterers	4
Grocers	19	Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish & Chips	6	'Off-Licence'	3
		Cafe	1

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Section 2. (General protection for purchasers of food and drugs).

Section 8. (Sale, etc., of food unfit for human consumption).

During the year seventeen complaints, each concerning the alleged unfitness of food were reported to the Health Committee. Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with eleven of the complaints, warnings were issued in four cases and no action taken in the remaining two cases.

Details and results of legal proceedings are as follows:-

Mouldy plate meat pie	Fined £60 plus £9. 3s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy small pork pie	Fined £15 plus £3. 18s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy small pork pie	Fined £15 plus £3. 18s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy large pork pie	Fined £15 plus £3. 18s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie	Fined £15 plus £3. 18s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy lemon meringue pie	Fined £40 plus £9. 15s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy chocolate cake	Fined £10 plus £3. 18s. 0d. costs.
Mouldy ginger bread loaf	Fined £5 plus £9. 3s. 0d. costs.
Chicken roll with foreign matter	Fined £20.
Currants containing maggots	Fined £20.
Sausage containing portion of steel	Fined £3.

Unsound Food (Voluntarily Surrendered).

The following articles of food, weighing approximately 673 pounds, were examined following their voluntary surrender, and condemned as unfit for human consumption. This food, not considered suitable for processing was destroyed in the incinerator in the council yard.

19 tins of meat	41 pounds of ham
5 " " fruit	28 " " currants
274 pounds of bacon	12 " " sausage
163 " " meat	225 eggs

Adulteration of Food.

I am again indebted to Mr. C.L. Arlidge, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Northumberland County Council for supplying me with details of samples taken by his sampling officers in the Urban District of Gosforth during the year under review.

Mr. Arlidge informs me that one hundred and twenty-four samples were procured which included seven samples taken at schools.

The following two samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst:-

<u>Article.</u>	<u>Analyst's Report.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Bread Sauce Mix	The list of ingredients included "Boost Glutamate". This is not a common or usual name required by the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The Manufacturers agreed to re-label the ingredient as "Monosodium Glutamate".
Dijon Mustard with white wine	This sample contained only 0.6% of white wine therefore prominence to this ingredient on the label was not justified.	Manufacturers agreed to increase the wine content to 3%.

Factories Act 1961.PART I.INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	1	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	61	118	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	3	12	Nil	Nil
Total.....	65	134	1	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient.....	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII

(OUTWORK)

	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel } making } etc. } cleaning } and } washing	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE 1.

(Complaints received and dealt with)

<u>Nature of Complaint.</u>	<u>No. of Complaints.</u>
Accumulations	3
Atmospheric Pollution	3
Dampness (Dwelling House)	12
Defective Drains	8
Defective dustbins	9
Disrepair (Dwelling House)	23
Extraneous matter in food	17
Foul Smells	15
Noise Nuisances	3
Vermin (Insects)	33
Vermin (Rats and Mice)	125
Miscellaneous	14
	<hr/>
	265
	<hr/>

TABLE 11.

(Summary of Visits)

Accumulations	15
Dwelling Houses	1058
Cinemas and Dance Halls	2
Ditches and Streams	39
Drainage systems	415
Drain Test:-	
Smoke	92
Water	251
Factories (Mechanical)	118
(Non-mechanical)	16
(Outworkers)	4
Food Premises	519
Food Premises (Special Visits)	598
Food Vans	29
Ice-Cream Samples	11
Infectious Diseases Enquiries	48
Disinfections	2
Revisits	230
Licensed Premises	52
Milk Samples and Enquiries	36
National Assistance Act	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	202
Rodent Infestations:-	
Rats	663
Mice	331
Refuse Collection - Supervision	602
Shops Act	480
Smoke Observations	5
Verminous Premises	108
Water Samples	5
Workplaces	30
Miscellaneous	201
Total	6170

TABLE III.

(Sanitary Improvements Effected)

Additional Gullies Provided	1
Ceiling Plaster repaired or renewed	7
Chimney Stack Repaired	3
Dangerous walls repaired	2
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	10
Damp-proof course inserted	1
Eaves-gutters cleaned-out, rep'd or ren'd	9
External Walls pointed	2
Fallspouts repaired or renewed	2
Firegrates repaired/Renewed	5
Floors repaired, ventilated etc.	6
Man-hole cover renewed	1
Roofs repaired	11
Sashcords renewed	2
Sinks (New provided and fixed)	2
Sink Waste pipes renewed/repaired	4
Sink draining boards renewed/repaired	1
Skirting boards renewed/repaired	1
Stairs repaired/renewed	5
Wallplaster repaired or renewed	3
Walls rendered internally	5
Water supplies renewed/repaired	4
Windows repaired; made to open	2
Yard paving repaired/paved and drained	4
Choked drains cleansed	9
Dustbins provided	53
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	8
W.C. structures repaired or renewed	5
W.C. basins renewed	5
Total	173

CONCLUSION.

It always affords me the greatest of pleasure in concluding my report to express my sincere appreciation for the kind support I have received throughout the year from the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and from all other members of the Council. I am deeply grateful for the sympathetic and courteous manner in which my reports to the various committees have been received and dealt with.

I would also like to thank the Clerk to the Council for his advice and support, and to express my appreciation to the other Chief Officials for the co-operation received in dealing with the many and varied matters occurring during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE STENGER,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

